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On favorable report of the Committee, the following paper was ordered to be published :

**On some New Species of FISHES obtained by Prof. Orton from the Maranon, or Upper Amazon, and Napo Rivers.**

BY THEODORE GILL, M. D., PH. D.

In an expedition to the Andes of Ecuador and Peru, and thence across the continent of South America, under the command of Prof. James Orton, a considerable zoological collection was formed, and the fishes being submitted to the writer for determination, the following appeared to be undescribed. Of previously known species, the most noteworthy were *Chalcinus nematurus* Kner, *Gasteropelecus stellatus* Kner, *Pimeleotropis lateralis* Gill, and *Cyclopium Humboldtii* Swains.

Subfamily TETRAGONOPTERINÆ.

TETRAGONOPTERUS.ORTONII Gill.

[D. 11. A. 34. L. 1. 31.

The height is contained about twice in the distance between the snout and the median margin of the caudal, and the head about four times in the same, or three and a half in the length, exclusive of the caudal. The profile is concave at the parietal region; the interorbital area is transversely convex. The diameter of the eye is contained two and a half times in the head's length. The supramaxillary extends nearly to the vertical of the anterior margin of the pupil. The dorsal is immediately behind the roots of the ventrals; its height equals about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of that of the body. The pectoral equals  $\frac{3}{4}$  the length of the head; the ventrals extend to the anal.

The scapular spot is indistinct; that at the base of the caudal well defined.

Most nearly related to *T. orbicularis* Val.

I dedicate this species to Prof. Orton.

ASTYANAX CAROLINÆ Gill.

D. 11. A. 26. V. 9. L. lat. 37—38  $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{5}$ .

The height of the body enters  $2\frac{3}{4}$  times in the length, exclusive of the caudal; the length of the head  $3\frac{2}{3}$ ; the profile to the convex snout is rectilinear, and the interorbital space scarcely arched; the latter is as wide or rather wider than the diameter of the orbit, and about a third of the head's length. The maxillary ceases in front of the vertical of the front of the pupil, and the end of the first suborbital. The dorsal commences considerably behind the origin of the ventrals. The pectorals extend beyond the same point, and the ventrals to the anus. The usual silver tinged lateral band, and humeral and caudal spots exist, but are very faint.

The species is represented by a single specimen,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, taken in the river Napo or Maranon and belongs to the same group as *A. peruvianus* (Tetragonopterus peruvianus M. T.), *A. humilis* (T. humilis Gthr.), *A. scabripinnis* (T. scabripinnis Jen.), *A. maculatus* (T. maculatus M. T. ex L.), *A. Brevoortii* (Poc. Brevoortii Gill), *A. fasciatus* (T. fasciatus Cuv.) *A. microstoma* (T. microstoma Gthr.) and allies.

Subfamily HYDROCYONINÆ.

RÆBOIDES MYERSII Gill.

P. 16. V. 9. D. 12. A. 53.

The height enters two and a half times in the length, exclusive of the cau-

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